FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX
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Week in Headlines

International

MiGs "buzzed" USAF transports in Berlin corridor to enforce ceilings on Western planes.

Soviet Premier Khrushchev accused Pres. Eisenhower of heightening "tension."

U.S. proposed A-test ban for lower atmosphere & underwater.

Japanese Crown Prince wed.

United States

State Secy. Dulles resigned.

First 7 "spacemen" picked.

Polar satellite launched; mid-air recovery plan failed.

Senate voted to form unemployment study commission.

Died: Frank Lloyd Wright.

WORLD AFFAIRS

GERMANY

U.S. Berlin Flights Periled. U.S. Air Force transports flying in the air corridors between Berlin & West Germany were "buzzed" by Soviet jet fighters Mar. 27 & Apr. 3 in an effort to make them conform to a Soviet-imposed ceiling of 10,000 ft. on Western military flights to Berlin.

The incidents, disclosed by U.S. authorities Mar. 31 & Apr. 14, were protested to the 4-power Berlin Air Safety Center as illegal Soviet attempts to harass Western military flights to Berlin and subject the 3 Berlin air corridors to unilateral Soviet control.

U.S. military authorities in Germany charged Mar. 31 that the agreements establishing air access routes to Berlin contained no reference to a ceiling for flights on those routes. They conceded, however, that U.S. piston-engine aircraft normally used on Berlin flights had flown at cruising altitudes of less than 10,000 ft. They said that the U.S. transport buzzed Mar. 27 was a Lockheed Hercules C-130 turboprop flying at a normal jet cruising altitude of 25,000 ft. The Apr. 3 incident involved a Boeing C-97 flying at 12,000 ft.*

A 2d U.S. C-130 was flown to & from Berlin Apr. 15 at an altitude of 20,000 ft. 2 Soviet MiG jet fighters escorted the craft on its inbound & outbound flights but apparently refrained from aggressive maneuvers.

Air Protests. The Berlin air incidents brought an exchange of U.S.-Soviet notes & protests over alleged violations of Berlin air traffic rules.

Soviet Embassy spokesmen in East Berlin warned Apr. 1 that the 10,000-ft. ceiling had the force of a "prescriptive right" and that "there may be incidents if the Americans fly above the altitude again without negotiating." The Embassy declared Apr. 2 that, although the USSR had no intention of forcing down U.S. planes operating above the ceiling, "the present air safety system will not operate for American aircraft above that altitude." It noted that U.S. planes always had observed Soviet regulations limiting Berlin flights to between 2,500 & 10,000 ft. to prevent collision with Soviet planes crossing the corridors at higher & lower altitudes.

A U.S. memorandum delivered to Soviet representatives at the Berlin Air Safety Center Apr. 4 rejected the Soviet efforts to impose a ceiling on Western military planes. The protest made clear that U.S. transports would fly to & from Berlin at whatever altitude was deemed necessary. The U.S. protest followed a prior exchange through the Berlin center in which the U.S. had objected to harassment of the C-130 flight Mar. 27 and the USSR had counter-protested that such flights were outside the Berlin air safety pattern & could cause collisions.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry protested formally to the U.S. Apr. 4 that the Berlin flights had been intended to "worsen conditions" for the forthcoming East-West foreign ministers conference on German and "wreck" the talks before they began. It termed the flights a "premeditated violation . . . of the established order of air communication with Berlin" and insisted that the Western powers observe the 10,000-ft. ceiling.

A U.S. note delivered to the Soviet Foreign Ministry Apr. 13 made clear that the U.S. "never has recognized & does not recognize any limitation to the right to fly [at] any altitude in the [Berlin] corridors." It asserted that U.S. flight altitudes would continue to be determined by weather conditions & operating characteristics of the aircraft used. It charged that the Mar. 27 "buzzing" by Soviet fighters was a "serious violation of the flight regulations . . . in the air corridors" and "intentionally created the very hazards to flight safety" about which the USSR was concerned.

(A U.S. note delivered in Moscow Mar. 25 & made public Apr. 6 blamed the USSR for the current "atmosphere of hostility" between East & West. Citing Soviet attacks on U.S. planes over the Baltic & Japan Seas Nov. 7-8, 1958, the U.S. rejected Soviet contentions that these incidents were responsible for "strained relations" and reiterated that "no violations of Soviet air space were involved in these incidents in any way." State Dept. spokesman Lincoln White said Apr. 6 that the note had been made public to answer Soviet charges that the U.S. had created incidents to hamper projected East-West talks on Germany.) [See pp. 58F1, 41B1, 33B1, 1G2; Vol. XVIII, 413E3, 392C2]

Khrushchev on Policies. Soviet Premier Khrushchev accused Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 10 of having aided efforts to "raise tension" between the U.S. & USSR through a speech the President made Apr. 4 at Gettysburg.

Khrushchev denounced Mr. Eisenhower's charge that there existed a "Communist conspiracy to attain world domination." Khrushchev told Moscow Pravda that the USSR "has never had & never will have any aggressive designs against any other country." He asserted that the President's speech had invoked arguments advanced by advocates of "brinkmanship" and had made "a definite contribution" to efforts by "some people" to prevent an East-West summit meeting. Khrushchev denounced the U.S.' mutual security policy defended by Mr. Eisenhower Apr. 4 as "gross interference by the [U.S.] in the internal affairs of other countries."

Addressing an unusual Kremlin press conference Mar. 26, his 2d since becoming Soviet premier, Khrushchev had accepted in advance (before they were submitted formally) Western proposals for an East-West foreign ministers' meeting in Geneva May 11 on Germany & Berlin.

Khrushchev told 300 Soviet & Western newsmen that he had called the press meeting "so that no one can misinterpret our proposals." He outlined the following Soviet policies on Germany & European questions:

- The Geneva Foreign ministers' talks should be restricted to the question of Germany. It should be followed by a summit conference at which the heads of Govt. would be empowered to reach broad agreements. The USSR was ready to discuss any "reasonable proposals" by the West at these meetings.

* The C-130 buzzed Mar. 27 was operating under a flight plan listing its intended altitude as 25,000 ft. The plane, dispatched to Berlin despite Soviet protests against the flight plan, was met at the East German border by 3 Soviet MiGs, which made repeated passes to within 10 ft. of the plane durings its flight to Tempelhof Airfield. 3 Soviet MiGs repeated the procedure when the C-130 left Berlin for West Germany later the same day. The high altitude flight reportedly was carried out to test Soviet reactions in the event it became necessary to use C-130s for a new Berlin airlift. The C-97 buzzed Apr. 3 was flying under a visual flight plan and was intercepted by Soviet fighters when forced to climb to 12,000 ft. by clouds.

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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• The USSR would not discuss East European affairs or the revision of Czech & Polish frontiers at either conference. The West must "forget about the possibility of reverting the People's Democracies of East Europe to capitalism once again."

• The USSR's 6-month deadline for ending the Berlin occupation regime "was not intended as an ultimatum." But if negotiations failed, the USSR would sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany, which "then would be a sovereign state" with "West Berlin . . . . inside its territory."

• The USSR would accept enforcement of a new political status for Berlin by troop contingents supplied by the wartime Allies, neutral countries or the UN. The USSR would continue to recognize Western occupation rights in Berlin until the signing of a peace treaty.

(Secy. Mikhail A. Suslov of the Soviet CP Central Com. told British Labor Party leaders in London Mar. 18 that "the sole object of Soviet policy on Berlin is to deal with a danger spot." He expressed surprise that the Western powers considered the USSR's proposals "a sort of ultimatum." However, he reiterated demands for "either a peace treaty with the 2 Germanys or with a confederal Germany." Suslov & 4 other Supreme Soviet deputies visited Britain Mar. 13-24 at the invitation of the Labor Party to observe the British Parliamentary system.)

Khrushchev denounced American military leaders for making "statements [that] were aimed at frightening the Soviet people" but had "frightened the American people instead." He said: "Adm. [Arleigh A.] Burke says it would take only 2 days to destroy Russia. . . . If it would take 2 to 4 days to destroy the Soviet Union, which occupies 1/6 of the earth's surface, has Adm. Burke considered how many minutes it would take to destroy his allies in Western Europe?" Khrushchev said that if Burke (U.S. chief of naval operations) or Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor (U.S. Army chief of staff) were Soviet citizens, they would have been "prosecuted for talking about war."

Soviet newspapers disclosed Mar. 27 that Khrushchev, in an address Mar. 7 to an All-German Workers Conference in Leipzig, had declared that the reunification of Germany "would be unrealistic today."

Khrushchev, who returned to the USSR from East Germany Mar. 12, reportedly urged East Germans to "make no haste" to end German partition until political conditions were such that they would not "lose all their gains through reunification" & be forced "to live as before in capitalist bondage." Khrushchev reiterated Soviet demands for unity through confederation of East & West Germany. He asserted that until confederation took place, Germans & all other peoples would continue to live "quite well" despite the partition of Germany.

West German Social Democratic leaders Carlo Schmid & Fritz Erler met with Khrushchev Mar. 14 in Moscow and were told that "no one wants Germany reunified." Schmid & Erler said at a news conference in Bonn Mar. 18: Khrushchev had declared that even "the West does not want" German unity—for economic reasons, because "a reunified Germany would be too tough a competitor," and for military reasons, because "a divided Germany is the only way to maintain NATO." Khrushchev reportedly expressed the view that German unity was not probable "in the immediate future" even if an agreement were reached on the withdrawal of Western & Soviet forces from Germany.

(The West German Social Democratic Party urged Mar. 19 the creation of a "zone of relaxation" to restrict nuclear & conventional armaments in East & West Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia & Hungary. The party said this would lead to the reunification of Germany through "a step-by-step rapprochement" and eventual agreement on a "freely elected [German] National Assembly." The plan, presented by Erler & SDP Chrmn. Erich Ollenhauer, rejected any revision of the 4-power status of Berlin except as part of a general East-West settlement on Germany. The plan was attacked by Chancellor Adenauer as an invitation to the "Bolshevization" of all of Germany.)

Red Disengagement Bid. A Soviet Govt. statement issued via Tass news agency Mar. 29 renewed demands for talks on a nonaggression pact among NATO & Warsaw Pact nations and for creation of a zone of military disengagement in central Europe.

Issued on the eve of NATO's 10th anniversary, the statement said the Soviet Govt. was ready to discuss provisions for "an inspection system" to ensure that such agreements were carried out. It urged that NATO powers act at their forthcoming Washington meeting to revise the NATO Charter to prohibit aid to any aggressor state.

The Soviet declaration renewed demands for the banning of nuclear tests & weapons and conclusion of a German peace treaty. It appealed for discussion of the Rapacki plan for disengagement of East-West forces in central Europe. [See pp. 60C2, 50A2, 35B1, 25D1, 10D1]

ATOMIC ENERGY

U.S. Offers Phased A-Ban. The U.S. Govt. offered Apr. 13 to enter into an agreement with Britain & the USSR to ban all nuclear test detonations in the lower atmosphere & underwater.

The ban would halt those tests known to produce the greatest radioactive fallout. It would not require elaborate detection & control arrangements unacceptable to the USSR.

The U.S. proposal, supported by Britain, was made to the U.S.-British-Soviet conference on discontinuance of atomic tests as it reconvened in Geneva after a 3-week recess.

James J. Wadsworth, U.S. delegation chief, presented the plan as part of a U.S. offer of a step-by-step international accord to ban all nuclear tests, including those conducted underground & at high altitudes. Wadsworth, who made it clear that the U.S. would prefer an effective treaty prohibition of all tests, told the USSR that the U.S. would be willing to outlaw the sea & air tests because they would require only those treaty controls on which "we presently have a meeting of minds." He urged the USSR to accept the partial ban in order to permit an international test control system to begin operation while the 3 powers continued efforts "to resolve the other issues & thus extend the areas of agreement."

The proposed air-sea test prohibition would cover all nuclear tests conducted underwater, on the earth's surface or in the atmosphere to an altitude of 50 km. (31 miles). The limited ban presumably could be policed by fixed detection posts & atmospheric sampling by aircraft and would not require mobile & on-site inspection teams, which the USSR had refused to accept. It presumably would be followed by agreements for the effective policing of a prohibition on nuclear tests in the upper air & underground. The limited ban was similar to proposals made Mar. 2 by U.S. Sen. Frank Church (D., Ida.).

Soviet chief delegate Semyon K. Tsarapkin denounced the plan Apr. 13 as a Western attempt to win a test ban agreement that would permit continuation of the nuclear weapon race. Tsarapkin reiterated Soviet demands for a ban on "all tests," but he agreed to study the Western idea.

Tsarapkin & Western delegates agreed Apr. 14 on the draft text of an 8th treaty article permitting amendment of the pact on approval of 2/3 of treaty signatories including the U.S., Britain & USSR. [See p. 107G1]

(A 17-member U.S. Panel on Seismic Improvement was reported Mar. 8 to have finished studies aimed at an effective seismic system for the detection of underground nuclear tests. The panel, headed by Chrmn. Lloyd V. Berkner of the National Academy of Sciences' Space Science Board, was formed by Pres. Eisenhower's Science Advisory Com. to formulate recommendations on the underground test detection problem.) [See p. 58C3]

St. Louis Fallout Up. The U.S. Public Health Service reported Apr. 12 that milk samples tested in St. Louis, Mo. had contained an average of 14.1 micro-microcuries of radioactive strontium-90 per liter during 1958 and 18.6 mmc. per liter in Jan. 1959.

Average concentrations of strontium-90 per liter of milk during 1858 in other cities: Cincinnati, 9.1 mmc.;

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New York City, 6.6 mmc.; Sacramento, Calif., 5 mmc.; Salt Lake City, 4.4 mmc. [See p. 107B1]

(Legislation to centralize all U.S. radiation & fallout protection programs under the Public Health Service was introduced in Congress Apr. 10 by Sen. Lister Hill & Rep. Kenneth A. Roberts, Alabama Democrats.) [See pp. 106G3, 98E2-99A1]

(The Hiroshima Atomic Disease Hospital announced Apr. 12 that it would stop the announcement of deaths resulting from effects of the 1945 Hiroshima bombing due to the psychological & social effect on survivors of the bombing. About 60 Hiroshima deaths annually had been traced to effects of the 1945 atomic bomb.) [See p. 2D2]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

SEATO Meeting. The SEATO Council of Ministers held its 5th annual meeting Apr. 8-10 in Wellington, N.Z. to plan military & economic countermeasures to Communist pressure in South East Asia. A final communiqué issued Apr. 10 said that "no aggression against the treaty area has been attempted" but stressed that recent Chinese Communist moves in the Formosa Strait & in Tibet had confirmed the need for "planning of defensive measures against possible aggression." It said that SEATO defense measures in the coming year would include a meeting of counter-subversion experts in Pakistan and maneuvers designed to increase "the ability of its forces to operate together in combination."

In a New Zealand broadcast marking the end of the SEATO meeting, U.S. State Undersecy. C. Douglas Dillon asserted Apr. 10 that several SEATO states were in need of economic aid to face a growing Chinese Communist economic offensive in Asia. Dillon, who attended the meeting in place of ailing State Secy. Dulles, warned that Red China had "slashed export prices in textile & other fields in an attempt to disrupt the established trade patterns in the SEATO area." The Council's communiqué said that the Philippines, Thailand & Pakistan had urged the transformation of SEATO into an economic alliance against the Communist economic threat.

Economic projects approved by the Council: (1) establishment of skilled labor projects, including a SEATO Graduate School of Engineering in Bangkok, (2) studies of the feasibility of rural development centers for advice & training of local populations, (3) U.S. contributions of $400,000 for SEATO efforts "to eradicate the scourge of cholera."

Iraqi Red Militia Armed. The Iraqi Govt. disclosed Apr. 8 that it had armed the Communist-dominated paramilitary Popular Resistance Forces and extended its authority outside Baghdad to border areas. Brig. Ahmed Saleh el-Abdi, Iraqi military governor general & chief of the Iraqi General Staff, told the Baghdad Communist newspaper Ittihad al Shaab that "the militia's importance was proved" during the recent Mosul Army garrison revolt and militia units had been "supplied with adequate arms to . . . carry out their duties." Baghdad dispatches said Apr. 8 that the militia had been armed under pressure from the Iraqi Communist Party. [See pp. 106D2, 73E3]

The UAR's semi-official Middle East News Agency reported Apr. 11 that a 2d Soviet vessel carrying Kurdish volunteers to Iraq had arrived at the Suez Canal. The vessel was said to be followed by 2 other Soviet ships carrying arms & munitions. The Cairo press had reported Apr. 8 that Kurdish veterans of the Soviet Army were being flown directly to Baghdad from the USSR. The Soviet Tass news agency denied the Cairo reports Apr. 11 and asserted that the Kurds were unarmed repatriates, many of them old & sick. [See p. 106F2]

(Premier Kassem, addressing a Baghdad congress Apr. 14 of Iraqi Peace Partisans, proclaimed May Day as an Iraqi national holiday.)

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Dulles Resigns. John Foster Dulles, 71, resigned Apr. 15 as Secretary of State because an apparent spread of cancer to his neck had "incapacitated [him] so far as carrying on the administrative burden of the office." Pres. Eisenhower, with choked voice & tears in his eyes, made this announcement at an emotional press conference Apr. 15 in Augusta, Ga., where he was vacationing.

Wide World

Dulles at Walter Reed Hospital for examination.

Dulles, who had flown to Florida Mar. 31 to recuperate after 45 days of treatment for abdominal cancer at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington, flew back to Washington Apr. 12 for further observation & treatment at Walter Reed Hospital because of indications that the cancer had spread to the lower cervical vertebrae in his neck. It was announced Apr. 14 that due to this development, State Undersecy. Christian A. Herter would represent the U.S. at the Western foreign ministers' meeting in Paris Apr. 29. Mr. Eisenhower said at his Apr. 15 press conference that Herter also would attend the Big 4 foreign ministers' conference in Geneva May 11.

The President said Apr. 15 that Dulles' "formal letter of resignation will reach me in a day or so," that "I have asked him to remain as my consultant" and that "I will appoint him to some office that makes it possible for him to be useful to the State Department, because I think all of you know my opinion of Secy. Dulles." "I personally believe he has filled his office with greater distinction than any man our country has known," Mr. Eisenhower declared. [See pp. 60F2-F3, 91G3-92C1, 107F3]

Speeches. Pres. Eisenhower interrupted his vacation at the Augusta National Golf Club to fly to Washington Apr. 13 for addresses before the Advertising Council and Republican Women's Conference that same day and to dedicate the 100-foot Robert A. Taft Memorial Bell Tower in Washington Apr. 14. The President flew back to Augusta Apr. 14.

Mr. Eisenhower told the Advertising Council that the Communist threat "has no fixed or definitely foreseeable termination. As long as the Communists insist that their aim is to dominate the world, we have no choice but to adopt measures that will prevent this from happening. . . . We hold up a military shield and . . . strive to build a world that is decent & rewarding to people. If we can do this indefinitely . . . throughout the free world then the Communist threat will tend gradually to shrink because the possibility of growth will be denied to it." "We will have to show that people need not choose between freedom & bread," he continued. "They can earn both." [See p. 107D2]

The President said in his Advertising Council speech that "we have every reason to believe" that the economic recovery would continue. Employment was up, unemployment down, and "personal incomes are setting new records each month," he said. He reported that "the gross national product is now running at an all-time high of $464 billion a year." "And what is vitally important," he added, "we have been making this recovery while maintaining the soundness & honesty of our dollar!" He insisted, however, that although consumer prices had "held steady for nearly a year," the possibility of inflation remained a serious problem and that "only the most persistent counter-pressures will keep prices where they belong." [See pp. 108B1, 99E3]

Personnel. Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 1 accepted the resignation, effective July 1, of Walter S. Robertson, 65, as Assistant State Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs. The White House announced simultaneously that Robertson would be replaced by his deputy, J. Graham Parsons. Robertson was known as one of the staunchest supporters of Nationalist China & one of the most vigorous opponents of UN membership or U.S. recognition for Red China. [See p. 60D1]

The resignation of Asst. Atty. Gen. Victor R. Hansen, head of the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division, was reported Apr. 13. A former Los Angeles Superior Court judge, he planned to resume law practice.

The Senate Apr. 13 confirmed the appointments of Philip B. Taylor of Montclair, N.J. as Assistant Air Force Secretary and of Cecil P. Milne of Racine, Wis. as Assistant Navy Secretary. Both had promised the Senate Armed Services Committee Apr. 10

that they would sell stocks that might create conflicts of interest.

Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 3 accepted Wilbur A. Dexheimer's resignation as Reclamation Commissioner, effective May 1, and appointed Associate Reclamation Commissioner Floyd E. Dominy, 49, to succeed him.

Ivan L. Wills of Chicago resigned Apr. 9 as a member of the President's Government Contracts Committee.

The President Apr. 7 nominated Maj. Gen. Leonard D. Heaton, commander of Walter Reed Army Medical Center, to succeed Maj. Gen. Silas B. Hays as Army Surgeon General, effective May 1 on the latter's completion of his 4-year term.

Elwood R. Quesada resigned Apr. 10 as Pres. Eisenhower's special aviation assistant to have more time as federal aviation administrator. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 314G2]

Mr. Eisenhower Apr. 7 nominated ex-Sen. Frank A. Barrett (R., Wyo.) (defeated for reelection in 1958) to succeed retiring Robert L. Farrington as $19,000-a-year general counsel of the Agriculture Dept.

Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 11 appointed a 34-member advisory committee, headed by Chrmn. Robert W. Dowling of the American National Theater & Academy, to help plan a national cultural center in Washington.

SPACE

7 'Spacemen' Chosen. The National Aeronautics & Space Administration introduced 7 carefully chosen military test pilots at a Washington press conference Apr. 9 as the U.S.' first "spacemen." After rigorous training, one of the 7 was to be picked to ride a Project Mercury space capsule into earth-circling orbit in 1961.

The 7 potential astronauts were: Navy Lt. Malcolm Scott Carpenter, 33; Air Force Capt. Leroy Gordon Cooper Jr., 32; Marine Lt. Col. John Herschel Glenn Jr., 37; AF Capt. Virgil Ivan Grissom, 33; Navy Lt. Cmndr. Walter Marty Schirra Jr., 36; Navy Lt. Cmndr. Alan Bartlett Shepard Jr., 35; AF Capt. Donald Kent Slayton, 35.

The Mercury astronauts were volunteers selected by means of wearying physical & psychological tests from an original list of 110 potential candidates. All had engineering training & jet experience. They averaged 34½ years in age, 5 feet 9½ inches in height and 164 lb. in weight. By coincidence, all were married, fathers & Protestants. Each was above average in intelligence; their IQs ranged from 135 to 147.

All 7 were to help in the engineering development of the Mercury capsule in addition to training for flights. They were to work for 2 years from Project Mercury hq. at Langley Field, Va. while the capsules were being refined & tested—first with experimental animals. Before the first actual space flight, probably all 7 would make "sub-orbital flights" via Redstone missiles across the South Atlantic.

The first man to be sent into orbit would not be chosen until the day of the flight. He would be picked because the medical & psychological experts had determined that he of all 7 was at peak readiness that day.

Under current plans, the first space flight would take a Mercury astronaut 3 times around the earth in a 125-mile-high orbit before retro-rockets slowed the capsule for a descent into the Atlantic. This flight was to be followed by other brief orbital flights & then longer flights with more advanced vehicles. [See p. 52B-G2]

(Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, deputy director of the NASA, told the Senate Space Committee Feb. 20 that the Soviets "have the capability of putting a man into space before our program is complete" and "are likely to do so." A Rand Corp. report released by the House Astronautics & Space Exploration Committee Jan. 8 called it "reasonable to assume that the Soviets will soon announce the 'successful' return of a human passenger from a rocket flight.") [See p. 7F2]

Satellite Recovery Attempt. Air Force rocketeers launched a 1,600-lb. Discoverer II earth satellite Apr. 13. It sped southward into a polar orbit from Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif. at 1:18 p.m. Plans to attempt a mid-air recovery of a reentry capsule were abandoned Apr. 14, however, because an ejection device failed.

Discoverer II was a 19.2-foot cylinder—the 2d stage of the 2-stage, 78-foot modified Thor intermediate-range missile that launched it. The 8th U.S. satellite to go into orbit, it joined 4 U.S. & one Soviet satellites still aloft. Its orbit had an estimated apogee of 220 miles, a perigee of 152 miles. It took about 90.5 minutes for each trip around the earth. It carried 245 lb. of cosmic-ray & other scientific & communications equipment plus a 160-lb. recovery capsule in a 195-lb. reentry vehicle.

The ejection device that failed was designed to separate the reentry vehicle from the satellite by radar signal from the ground as the satellite approached Hawaii. A retro-rocket then was to slow the reentry vehicle, allowing it to fall into the atmosphere. In the atmosphere, the recovery capsule—a cone-shaped affair 27 inches long & 33 inches in diameter—was to separate from the reentry vehicle and drop by parachute. 8 Hawaii-based C-119 Flying Boxcars with trapeze-like hooks were then to try to snag the capsule by its parachute in mid-air.

The Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency announced Apr. 15 that after the failure of the ground-operated ejection device, an automatic ejector had started the separation process and that the reentry capsule apparently had come to earth "in the north polar region." An air search team was ordered to hunt for it. The automatic device had been set to operate at 7 p.m. Apr. 14 on the satellite's 7th orbit. ARPA reported that "analysis of radio beacon & telemetry signals . . . indicate that the capsule did eject . . . as predicted." It said this data was bolstered by "several reports of visual sightings."

(The Defense Department confirmed Mar. 5 that Discoverer I, launched Feb. 28 from Vandenberg Air Base, had achieved a polar orbit with an apogee estimated at 519 miles, a perigee estimated at 176 miles. It circled the earth once every 95.569 minutes. It was 19 feet long and weighed 1,300 lb. ARPA announced Mar. 17 that radio signals from Discoverer I had ended and that it presumably had fallen into the atmosphere and burned up.) [See p. 67E2-D3]

Double Vanguard Fails. An attempt to send 2 satellites into orbit via a 3-stage Vanguard rocket ended in failure Apr. 13 when the 2d stage failed to ignite after a 9:50 p.m. launching from Cape Canaveral, Fla. The 2 satellites were to be (1) a 22.6-lb. sphere with equipment to measure the earth's magnetic field and (2) a 7/10-lb. folded plastic-aluminum balloon, which was to be inflated with nitrogen to a diameter of 30 inches after reaching orbit. The balloon was to be used to help measure the density of matter in space. This was the 7th failure in 9 Vanguard launchings. (Project Vanguard had been transferred in Oct. 1958 from the Navy to the National Aeronautics & Space Administration.) [See p. 51E1-A2]

LABOR

Jobless Study. The Senate Apr. 10 passed unanimously and sent to the House a bill (S1631) to create an 11-member Special Commission on Unemployment. The plan, announced by Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) Apr. 8 at an AFL-CIO mass conference on unemployment, would have the commission investigate areas where joblessness was high and report within 60 days. It would have 5 members appointed by the President, 3 by the Senate leadership & 3 by the House Speaker. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany indorsed the plan Apr. 9 but warned that the 60-day study period should not be one in which Congress delayed action on bills to increase unemployment compensation & to aid the economy.

The AFL-CIO unemployment conference was held in Washington's National Guard Armory Apr. 8 and attended by 7,000 union representatives. Meany, addressing the conference, indicated concern that automation was a cause of unemployment. "Industrial production has recovered more than 95% of its recession loss" whereas "industrial employment has regained only 40% of its loss," he said. "Production has swung back into high gear, but only 2 out of 5 of the workers who were laid off have been put back on the payroll."

Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell said at the conference that neither the GOP Administration nor the Democratic Congress had "done all I would like" to combat unemployment. He predicted that by October employment would be up by 3 million and joblessness down to no more than 3 million. "If this isn't so, George," Mitchell said to Meany, "on the steps of the

Labor Department I will eat the hat you said I was talking through."

Johnson told the conferees he would support these additional legislative means of aiding the jobless and increasing the number of jobs: (a) legislation to "bring our unemployment compensation system up to date"; (b) steps to "release the potential of the housing industry"; (c) "airport legislation to help bring us into the jet age"; (d) measures to help depressed areas "make the transition to the new conditions of our times"; (e) "development loans . . . for the people of this nation" as well as for underdeveloped lands overseas. [See p. 108A1-E2]

Hoffa Payoff Charged. Victor de Schryver & Joseph Brilliant, ex-Detroit juke box operators, testified in Washington Apr. 7 that Teamsters Bro'hood Pres. James R. Hoffa & Vice Pres. Owen (Bert) Brennan had shared what amounted to a $6,000 payoff in 1946. They told their story as the Select Senate Committee on Improper Labor-Management Activities continued an inquiry into racketeering in the Teamsters & other unions.

According to the 2 witnesses, de Schryver had been president of a Detroit juke box operators' association that sought Hoffa's aid against rival operators. The rivals were getting juke boxes from the Bilvin Distributing Co., partly-owned by Detroit mobster Angelo Meli. De Schryver & Brilliant reported that their group had asked Hoffa & Brennan, then operating only in Detroit & the Midwest, to refuse a union charter to the rival outfit. As a payoff, the witnesses testified, they had put Hoffa's & Brennan's wives on the payroll of their group's independent local union and paid them a total of $6,000.

Hoffa had testified in 1957 that he had lent Eugene C. (Jimmy) James $2,000-$2,500 to set up the local and that the 2 wives were put on the payroll as a way of repaying the loan. De Schryver & Brilliant testified Apr. 7, however, that their association had financed James and that no money had been needed from Hoffa. They had set up the local so that they could use pickets to fight competitors, and the Bilvin group had sought a union charter for the same purpose. James' local was chartered by the Teamsters as Local 985 in 1947. (James invoked the 5th Amendment Apr. 8.) [See Vol. XVII, p. 277F1, E3]

William Bufalino, who succeeded James as head of Local 985, conceded Apr. 14 that he had helped found Bilvin but denied knowledge of his associates' alleged underworld connections. It was brought out that Meli, Bufalino's uncle, had put up $46,000, that Bufalino & John Priziola had contributed $20,000 each and that Samuel J. Tocco had put up $26,000 to establish the firm. Bufalino admitted that Hoffa's Local 299 had paid him (Bufalino) $10,000 in salary & $3,479 in expenses during 1957-58. (Priziola, described by U.S. narcotics agent Charles Siragusa Apr. 8 as a Mafia leader, invoked the 5th Amendment the same day in refusing to tell the committee whether he was a narcotics operator.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 316B3]

Neil Holland, who had headed an AFL juke box local in Detroit, testified Apr. 7 that Hoffa had offered to fix a trumped-up extortion charge against him in 1943 in return for $5,000—which Hoffa had said would go to the prosecutor. Holland, currently an NBC studio engineer in New York, said he had refused Hoffa's offer and had told Hoffa he did not have $5,000. He quoted Hoffa as replying, "If you don't have $5,000, you don't know what you've got your hands on." Holland said the case against him was thrown out of court. Committee counsel Robert F. Kennedy told the committee that Holland had passed a lie detector test on this story Apr. 6.

Earlier developments in the Senate committee's inquiry:

Juke Boxes—Milton J. Hammergren, 55, ex-vice president of Rudolph Wurlitzer, Inc., testified Feb. 10, as the committee opened hearings on the $2 billion-a-year coin-operated-machine industry, that his company had found it difficult to sell juke boxes until he started working with the underworld. Then, Hammergren testified, business boomed. Hammergren, who had succeeded Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R., Ind.) as Wurlitzer's general sales manager in 1939, said the company's sales "troubles" had disappeared after he had hired the late Al Goldberg of Chicago as contact man for hoodlums throughout the country. Through Goldberg, Hammergren said, he had done business with such gangsters as Jake (Greasy Thumb) Guzik in Chicago and such New Yorkers as gambler Meyer Lansky, 55, Bill Bye & the late Eddie Smith. In answer to questions, Hammergren, who had retired in 1948, said Wurlitzer "didn't like" the use of violence in its business, "but we still had to sell juke boxes." As for killings, he observed, "That's one of the liabilities of the business, I would say." He said he knew of "only one" murder in the juke box business.

Gerardo Vito (Jerry) Catena of South Orange, N.J., who had attended the 1957 Apalachin "crime convention," admitted to the committee Feb. 10 that he was an officer of the Runyan Sales Co., which handled juke boxes, game machines & cigarette machines in North Jersey, but he invoked the 5th Amendment in refusing to answer most questions.

The 5th Amendment was invoked Feb. 11 by these Apalachin "delegates": John Vitale of St. Louis, Frank Zito of Springfield, Ill. & Mike Genovese of Gibsonia, Pa. Committee counsel Kennedy said that they & Joe Salardino of Denver, who invoked the 5th Amendment the same day, were all Mafia members. Among questions Zito refused to answer were those about the fate of James de Rosa, whose headless body had been found in an Illinois cornfield after he had left the employ of Zito's brother in order to form his own pinball business.

Milton Green, a Brooklyn juke box operator, testified Feb. 11 that hoodlums had beaten him with steel bars after he had objected to his trade association's plan to sign a contract with Teamsters Local 266. The local, headed by ex-convict Joseph de Grandis, got the contract. (De Grandis invoked the 5th Amendment Feb. 17.)

Charles Lichtman, ex-president & business manager of Coin Machine Local 254 of the old CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes, testified Feb. 11 that James Cagiano had given up plans to expand into the juke box field after threats by Frank Calland (head of the rival Local 786 of the Jewelry Workers), convicted extortionist Joseph (Socks) Lanza & mobster Anthony (Little Augie) Carfano, followed by a beating in the garage of Brooklyn juke box operator Albert S. Denver, president of Music Operators of New York, Inc. Cagiano confirmed this Feb. 12.

Denver, 58, testified Feb. 13 that despite death threats received by himself & his wife, his association was "the first & probably the only organization to ever take the offensive in the fight against gangster infiltration." He charged that John Amalfitano, who Kennedy identified as having headed several "paper" unions, had told him once that he had won one round with the union but would not live long enough to win another. (Amalfitano invoked the 5th Amendment Feb. 17.) Denver said that "the people behind" Teamster Local 266 were Albert, Lawrence & Joseph Gallo (who Theodore Blatt, ex-attorney for Denver's association, had described before the committee Feb. 11 as "the successors to Murder, Inc."). Denver said his association was fighting Local 266 & the Associated Amusement Machine Operators of New York, reportedly controlled by the Gallo brothers and Eugene & Herbert Jacob. (Lawrence & Joseph Gallo and the Jacob brothers invoked the 5th Amendment Feb. 17.) Local 266 had a contract with Associated. According to Denver, his group was losing the fight.

The 5th Amendment was invoked Feb. 13 by Joseph La Rocco, president of the United Industrial Union, by Alex Cohen, head of United Industrial Local 531, by Mrs. Sylvia Goldberg, listed as Local 531 president, & by Sonie Parker, 28, professional picket for Local 531 & 3 other locals. Local 531 was identified by the committee as one of a number of unions that, like Local 266, used pickets to pressure tavern & other location owners to switch to juke-box and vending-machine operators affiliated with the unions.

Sidney Saul of Brooklyn testified Feb. 17 that he had been beaten viciously in the Wagon Wheels luncheonette in Brooklyn Dec. 19, 1957 by hoodlums Ernest (Kippy) Filocomo, Charles Panarella & Anthony (Dutch) Tuzio (the latter recently freed after having been given a 20-year-to-life sentence for murder). Saul said they had alternately demanded money & a share in his juke-box business. Saul said that in May 1957, Filocomo, his principal assailant, had threatened to murder him as he drove him to a meeting with Lawrence Gallo, 30, who proposed that they become "partners" in Saul's business.

Irving Mishel, who had been in jail since 1951 on charges of handling stolen stock certificates, testified Feb. 18 that he & Charles Bernoff had lent "many, many millions of dollars" to such underworld figures as Johnny Bananas, Harry (Nig Rosen) Stromberg, Irving (2-Gun Izzy) Fine, Harry Gross & Abraham (Augie) Lichtenstein at interest of up to 198%. Bernoff, identified as president of the Regal Music Co. & New York's 3d largest juke-box operator, invoked the 5th Amendment in refusing to testify. Mishel said the "shylocking" enterprise had operated through Admiral Trading Corp., of which Bernoff was president, by means of a "$300,000 unsecured line of credit" at the National Safety Bank & Trust Co. (which later merged with the Chemical Bank & Trust Co. and eventually become part of the Chemical Corn Exchange Bank).

Aurora, Ill. juke-box operator Bernard Poss testified Feb. 19 that he had refused to give ex-convict Rocco Pranno a share of his business even after he had been taken for a ride in 1956 by Pranno & a man named "Joe," who was described as "the boss." Poss said they had threatened to cripple & possibly kill him and that threats of death were telephoned to his wife.

Elgin, Ill. juke-box operator Ralph Kelly invoked the 5th Amendment Feb. 19 in refusing to tell whether Pranno had forced him to give him a share of his business by threatening to kill him. According to Kennedy, Kelly did not testify because he was "too frightened" of Pranno, who sat beside him during the questioning. Pranno also invoked the 5th Amendment.

Ted Sipiora, Chicago wholesale record distributor, testified Feb. 20 that the allegedly gangster-run Lormar Distributing Co., formed in 1957, had taken away 90% of his business & about $800,000 a year in sales although it charged 5c a record more than the going market price and often delivered "counterfeit" records. Sipiora said many of his juke-box customers had switched to Lormar after being warned that otherwise they would be picketed by Local 134 of the International Bro'hood of Electrical Workers, headed by Fred Thomas (Juke-Box Smitty) Smith. Sipiora testified that 6 or 7 years previously he had been approached by underworld-connected John Ambrosia, then manager of singer Tommy Leonetti, and had been urged to "push" a Leonetti record. Sipiora said Ambrosia had flipped a bullet during his visit and had remarked, "These things can be dangerous—they penetrate flesh." Kennedy said Leonetti had told him that he had not known of Ambrosia's underworld connections or actions at the time and had ended his connection with him later as unprofitable. Kennedy said Feb. 20 that Lormar was owned by underworld-connected Charles English. He added Feb. 24 that English was only a front for gangster Sam Giancano, whom he described as "the chief gunman for the successors of the Al Capone mob." English invoked the 5th Amendment Feb. 24. Kennedy told the committee Feb. 20 that despite Lormar's conviction on record "counterfeiting" charges, such firms as Decca Distributing Co., Coral Records, Allstate Record Distributing Co. and Garrison Distributing Co., all of Chicago, continued to supply Lormar with records and keep it "in business."

Assistant committee counsel Arthur Kaplan told the committee Feb. 20 that Chicago juke-box operators paid $100,000 a year "for peace." About $74,000 went to the Commercial Phonograph Survey & Service Co., owned by Michael Dale. Among its ex-convict employes were Joseph Gagliano & William Messino, who invoked the 5th Amendment Feb. 20 in refusing to tell how they earned

their pay. About $16,000 went to Local 134, where Smith took it as salary & expenses, Kaplan indicated. About $24,000 went to the Recorded Music Service Association, which had been formed by the operators to prevent competition in Chicago.

Committee investigator James McShane told the committee Feb. 24 that James (The Green Hornet) Rini, Alex Ross & the late Frank Masteri (slain in 1957 by a mobster he had intended to murder) had been employed as musclemen by the Chicago Independent Amusement Association to destroy or hijack machines used by operators who refused to do business with their employers. Tavern owner Vilius Niematus testified Feb. 24 that on one occasion the 3 had poured acid on his machines and on another occasion had broken 2 of his ribs. Rini & Ross, brought to the stand in handcuffs from Illinois State Prison (Joliet), invoked the 5th Amendment.

Apalachin—Lt. James S. Mooney of New York City's Police Criminal Intelligence Division told the committee Feb. 12 that the Nov. 14, 1957 "crime convention" at Joseph Barbara Sr.'s Apalachin, N.Y. home had been held to decide the fate of ex-convict Carmine Lombardozzi, 45, of Brooklyn, who was under an underworld death sentence. Mooney said the underworld "court" decided to commute Lombardozzi's sentence to a $10,000 fine. He said Lombardozzi's "crime" was "related to the juke-box industry." According to Mooney, Lombardozzi had traveled to Apalachin with "delegates" Natale Joseph Evola of Brooklyn, Joseph Riccobono of Staten Island, N.Y. & Frank Cucchiara of Boston, stayed with them overnight in a motel and "was required to remain in Barbara's garage to await the verdict." (Lombardozzi & 6 other "delegates" had been in jail in New York City since Aug. 1958 for contempt in refusing to tell a state investigation commission about the Apalachin meeting.) Mooney said Lombardozzi was a waterfront racketeer and had hired himself out to big shipping firms as a "labor consultant." [See pp. 56B3, 48B3; Vol. XVIII, 287G3]

Louisiana Ring—New Orleans crime fighter Aaron M. Kohn, managing director of the nongovernmental Metropolitan Crime Commission, testified Mar. 23 that rackets had been permitted to operate in Jefferson Parish, La. (which includes part of New Orleans) under ex-Sheriff Frank (King) Clancy and that the current sheriff, William Coci, who had defeated Clancy in 1956 as a "reform" candidate, also "has engaged in a very aggressive anti-good government movement." Kohn said that Tunisian-born Carlos Marcello headed the rackets & a Mafia group that operated also in Texas, Mississippi, Alabama & Missouri. Although the government was trying to deport Marcello, Kohn said, the FCC had granted a license to a firm operated by Marcello & his brother, Vincent, for a short-wave radio transmitter for servicing juke boxes & pinball machines. Kohn said that after Coci became sheriff, deputies started to harass juke-box users who refused to use Marcello's machines. Jefferson Parish bar owner Walter Richardson told the committee Mar. 23 that the police had raided his bar weekly because he had refused Marcello's machines. Marcello invoked the 5th Amendment in refusing to answer questions Mar. 24. [See Vol. XVII, p. 414F1; XIV, 412C3; XI, 100N, 38A]

Mickey Cohen—West Coast hoodlum Mickey Cohen, 45, invoked the 5th Amendment Mar. 24 in refusing to tell the committee whether he had exacted $11,000 in "shakedowns" from a Los Angeles cigarette machine firm in 1957. Thomas A. Vaughan of New Orleans, associate of George M. Seedman, president of Rowe Cigarette Service, Inc. of Los Angeles, testified Mar. 24 that the company had paid the shakedowns to Cohen & ex-convict Alfred G. Sica to keep them from going to work for the competing Coast Cigarette Service. Vaughan said that during the bargaining, Cohen had told him he had been "offered a contract for $50,000 to put Mr. Seedman's lights out." Vaughan said he assumed that this meant Cohen had been asked to kill Seedman. Myer Carr & William Breen, respectively vice president & salesman of Coast Cigarette, denied to the committee Mar. 24 that they ever had hired or paid money to Cohen or Sica. They said they had rejected Sica's offers to work for them. Sica invoked the 5th Amendment. Committee counsel Kennedy said that despite the alleged $11,000 payment in 1957, Sica had reported only $2,500 of income for the year and Cohen "less than $1,500." [See Vol. XV, p. 340B3]

Joey Glimco—Dominic Abata, ex-head of the Teamsters' Chicago Taxicab Local 777, told the committee Mar. 11 that Joseph P. (Joey) Glimco, 50, had forced his way into control of the local and had taken salary "kickbacks" from Abata & other union officers. Chrmn. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) of the committee calculated that the kickbacks amounted to $483 a week. Abata & committee investigator Alphonse Calabrese said the local had returned to the Yellow & Checker Taxicab Companies first 10% & later 7½% of the union dues the companies had checked off from drivers' pay. Calabrese testified that Glimco had been arrested at least 36 times, once for murder, but never had been sentenced because witnesses against him repeatedly left the court's jurisdiction or changed their testimony. It was brought out that Glimco had used $124,000 of Local 777 money to defend himself against extortion charges. Chicago chicken-feather merchant Arthur A. Nelson testified Mar. 11 that he had made regular payoffs to Glimco.

Calabrese testified Mar. 12 that Glimco & his secretary, Laverne Murray, had registered as man & wife at a Los Angeles hotel in July 1953 and that the union had been charged $1,045 as entertainment expenses for their week's stay. Glimco & Miss Murray invoked the 5th Amendment Mar. 12 in refusing to discuss their Los Angeles interlude. Miss Murray also invoked the 5th Amendment when asked about a house built in her & Glimco's names. Committee counsel Kennedy said nearly $50,000 of union money had been used to build this house & one for Dominic Senese, Teamsters official & alleged racketeer. Kennedy said that Senese & alleged labor racketeer Victor Comforte were ⅔ owners of the Broadway Sheet Metal Co., which held subcontracts for 60% of Nike missile site construction in the Chicago area. Senese invoked the 5th Amendment Mar. 11; Comforte did so Mar. 12. [See Vol. XVII, p. 278A1]

FOREIGN

Tibet

Rebel Govt. Reported. Proclamation of a Tibetan Provisional Govt. by anti-Communists inside Tibet was reported Apr. 8 in information reaching Kalimpong, India.

Dispatches said that a rebel manifesto had announced the formation of the Provisional Govt. and of a "national volunteer defense army" to carry on the struggle against Red Chinese domination. The rebel army was said to be commanded by Bo Cho Ka Soum & Andu Gompu Tashi, described as leaders since 1950 of the Tibetan resistance to Red China. The Provisional Govt. said that rebels were consolidating their control of southeastern Tibetan areas inhabited by 500,000 people.

(Rebels were reported Apr. 7 to be in control of eastern Tibet south of the Brahmaputra River, between Nagartse & Yamdruk Lake & the Indian frontier. Chinese occupation forces were said to control Lhasa and all northern & western Tibet, including major roads and the trading centers of Gyantse, Shigatse & Phari Dzong. The Chinese also were reported to have armed checkpoints on the Indian, Nepalese & Sikkim borders.)

The manifesto appealed for Indian recognition of the Provisional Govt. and for Indian mediation of a ceasefire & withdrawal of Chinese Red forces. It called on India & other free nations to charge Red China with aggression before the UN. It contained the following declaration of Tibetan aims: (1) creation of a sovereign, independent Tibet under the Dalai Lama; (2) a constitution guaranteeing individual rights; (3) friendly relations with India, Nepal & China; (4) neutrality between the Western & Soviet power blocs.

Fighting Reported in China. The Times of India reported Apr. 10 that fighting between Tibetan rebels & Chinese troops had spread to Sikang & Tsinghai Province, China, with "vast troop movements" reported in central Tibet as Chinese forces were shifted to meet the new rebel action. Rebels were reported to have attacked Chinese troops in the Amdo area of Tsinghai Province, northeast of Tibet in China, and were said to have cut off Chamdo, a principal Sikang trade center, from Tibet. (Sikang, on the eastern border of Tibet, was an administrative province of China until its merger with Szechwan Province in 1955.)

Peiping radio said Apr. 10 that the large quantities of arms seized by Chinese troops "putting down the rebellion" proved that Tibetan rebels were "closely linked with rebels in the . . . former province of Sikang."

A Hsinhua (New China) news agency dispatch from Lhasa quoted Gen. Chang Kuo-hua, Tibetan Autonomous Region Preparatory Com. vice chairman, as saying that "rebels from . . . Sikang fled to Tibet &, in collaboration with the rebellious elements in Tibet, carried out looting, raping, burning & killing everywhere they went." Chang accused the Dalai Lama & Tibetan Local Govt. of arming rebels who, he said, "destroyed highways . . . [&] murdered Tibetan & Han [Chinese] functionaries." The dispatch charged that Tibetan unrest had been growing since 1952 with the support of the Dalai Lama's Govt., which had refused to reduce the Tibetan Local Army.

New Govt. Warns Vs. Rebels. The Tibetan puppet regime organized by Communist China met Apr. 8 in Lhasa and urged Tibetans to help the Chinese quell the revolt.

The meeting was the first to be held by the Preparatory Com. for the Tibet Autonomous Region, reorganized under the leadership of the Panchen Lama. It expressed indignation at the former Tibetan Local Govt.'s "criminal acts of treason against the motherland" and hailed "the brave [Chinese] Army who put down the rebellion in Lhasa so quickly." It called on all Tibetans to aid Chinese forces and named as a committee member Gen. Tan Kuan-san, acting Chinese Govt. representative in Tibet. The committee was reorganized again Apr. 11 to include administrative departments responsible for public health, industry & commerce, communications, agriculture & public security.

Lama's Exile Set. The Indian Foreign Ministry announced Apr. 13 that the exiled Dalai Lama would be given residence in Mussourie, a former resort in the Himalayan foothills 150 mi. northeast of New Delhi. (Mussourie was only 100 mi. from the Tibetan border but there were no roads across the intervening territory.) Continuing his trip from the Tibetan frontier with an escort of Indian troops, the Dalai Lama had arrived in Bombdila, India Apr. 12 for talks with P. N. Menon, Indian Foreign Ministry envoy. [See pp. 110F1, 101G3, 94B1]

India & Pakistan

Indian Jet Downed. An Indian Air Force Canberra jet bomber was shot down by Pakistan AF Sabrejets Apr. 10 near Rawalpindi, 150 miles inside

northwestern Pakistan.

The Pakistani Govt. charged Apr. 11 that Squadron Ldr. J. C. Sen Gupta, who parachuted from the downed Indian bomber, had confessed that he had "purposely violated Pakistan territory to photograph . . . military targets." Pakistan rejected assertions made the same day by Indian Defense Min. V. K. Krishna Menon that the plane had strayed over the Pakistani border while photographing Indian territory in Himachal Pradesh & Kashmir.

Krishna Menon, addressing the Indian Parlt. in New Delhi, asserted Apr. 11 that the Indian plane had been unarmed and was shot down without warning. He warned that India would consider arming all future military flights.

(Defending a projected $50 million reduction of the Indian defense budget to $510..3 million for 1959-60, Krishna Menon had denied Apr. 9 that the presence of Communist Chinese troops on the Indian-Tibetan border necessitated increased Indian defense spending.)

Sen Gupta & his navigator, Flight Lt. S. N. Rampal, were returned to India Apr. 12. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 303C-E1]

Pakistan to Get U.S. Jets. A projected U.S. Govt. agreement to supply Pakistan with 8 B-57 jet light bombers was reported Apr. 2 by the N.Y. Times. The planes, to be supplied under the Mutual Security Act, would be the first U.S. bombers delivered to Pakistan since the U.S. military aid program was begun in Nov. 1954. U.S. military aid for Pakistan was reported to total $250 million by July 1959, principally in tanks, vehicles & 100 aircraft, including 5 jet fighters. [See pp. 74C2, 46A2]

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Algeria. 35 Roman Catholic priests serving with the French Army in Algeria charged in a report issued Apr. 12 that the Army had subjected captured Moslem rebels to "torture" & "summary executions." The report, sent by the priests to their bishops in France, asserted that "arbitrary arrests & detentions [of Moslems] are numerous" and that it was "not unusual during operations for the [rebel] wounded to be finished off." [See p. 53D2]

465 Algerian "nationalist agitators" were arrested by French police Apr. 10 in Lyons, Marseilles, Toulouse, Strasbourg & other major French cities. 172 Algerians, 7 of them suspected rebel leaders, were arrested Apr. 6 in police raids in the Paris area. The raids resulted from the killing Apr. 2 of Maureen Graham, 19, British dancer, in a Paris street duel between 2 Algerians. 2 more persons were killed & 7 were wounded in Paris area shootings by Algerians Apr. 9. [See p. 44F2]

Dir. Jean Verdier of the French Sureté Nationale reported Apr. 10 that 2,280 Algerian rebel suspects were under detention in 3 French camps and that a 4th camp under construction would hold 6,000 additional detainees.

Austria. Publisher Konrad Windisch of the Austrian magazine Der Trommler was sentenced to 6 months in jail for printing neo-Nazi articles. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 386D2]

Belgium. Foreign Ministry Secy. Louis Scheyven, 55, was appointed Apr. 4 to succeed Baron Robert Silvercruys as ambassador to the U.S. when the latter retires in June. [See Vol. V, p. 76B]

Britain. A £5.233 billion ($14.624 billion) fiscal 1960 budget presented to Parliament Apr. 7 by Chancellor of the Exchequer Derick Heathcoat Amory contained tax reductions & other concessions expected to total $1 billion. Revenues were estimated at £5.325 billion ($14.91 billion), leaving an estimated surplus of £102 million ($285.6 million). Defense expenditures were budgeted at £1,514,135,000 ($4,239,578,000), an increase of £49 million, and National Health Services at £534 million ($1.495 billion), an increase of £34.4 million. Heavy expected deficits in the nationalized industries' & ministry budgets, however, were expected to result in an overall budget deficit of £721 million ($2.019 billion).

The new budget, designed to encourage economic expansion, provided substantial reductions in income taxes (9d to 7s 9d [$1.08½] on the pound for standard rates, 7d on lower rates) and in purchase taxes (from 60%, 30% & 15% on various categories of goods to 50%, 25% & 12½% on the same goods). The reductions were expected to lower income tax revenues by £192 million ($537 million) & purchase tax revenues by £59 million ($165.2 million) for the remainder of 1959. The budget also provided £71 million ($198 million) for the first annual repayment of "postwar credit" taxes collected with income tax during World War II on the promise of repayment after the war. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 130G2]

An unexploded 2,000-lb. German bomb dropped during the 1940 attack on London was discovered Apr. 7 in the Thames embankment near several subway lines. It was removed safely.

Plans for construction of a 50,000-ton nuclear cargo submarine, to cost $54 million & carry ore from ice-locked Canadian mining ports, were disclosed Mar. 31 by the Mitchell Engineering Org. of London.

Maj. Gen. Sir Julian Alvery Gascoine, 55, was named Apr. 6 to succeed Lt. Gen. Sir John Woodall, retiring in October as governor & cmndr.-in-chief of Bermuda.

Canada. A record Canadian budget presented to Parliament in Ottawa Apr. 9 by Finance Min. Donald Fleming provided for $5.267 billion in revenues and an estimated deficit of $393 million. The budget increased old-age & income taxes, raised levies on liquor & tobacco and imposed a 1% sales tax on all items except food, fuel & construction materials to raise revenue $352 million above 1959 levels. It also imposed tariffs on imported foodstuffs, ending partial exemptions for vegetables & fruit imported from the U.S. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 214D2]

A Canadian White Paper issued Apr. 8 reported that fiscal 1959 revenues had totalled $4,770,800,000 and expenditures $5,387,400,000 for a record budgetary deficit of $616.6 million. 27% of the 1959 expenditures —$1.437 billion—was allocated to defense. Canada's gross national product was estimated to total $32.2 billion, an increase of $778 million over fiscal 1958. The Canadian national debt, however, reached $20.2 billion.

A group of women assumed control of the Doukhobor Sons of Freedom pacifist sect at a meeting Apr. 11-12 in Krestova, B.C. The women ousted the sect's male leaders for their failure to aid Doukhobors who wished to leave Canada for the USSR. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 269F1, 21G1]

Cyprus. A rightwing Greek Cypriot political party designated EDMA was founded Apr. 9 by veterans of the EOKA terrorist movement. The new party, pledged to support Archbishop Makarios & the new Cyprus republic, was designed to counter the Communist-led Pan-Cyprian Labor Federation. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 191E1]

Plans for withdrawal of Turkish Cypriots from mixed Greek-Turkish areas, in order to create a separate Turkish economy & thus achieve the forbiddon ethnic partition of Cyprus, were disclosed in a speech Apr. 8 by Rauf Denktash, Turkish Cypriot leader. [See p. 59F2]

Czechoslovakia. A cargo of 581 tons of arms & ammunition believed destined for Algerian rebels was confiscated from the Czech freighter Lidice Apr. 7 by French authorities at the Mers-el-Kebir naval base near Oran. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 21A3]

Capt. Anton Franko, an Italian captured during the battle of Stalingrad, escaped to Austria Apr. 11. He charged that he had been held & tortured at a Czech camp.

Denmark. Premier Hans C. Hansen arrived in the U.S. Mar. 24 on a one-week unofficial visit and conferred with Pres. Eisenhower on proposed East-West summit talks. [See p. 69C3]

East Germany. 9 members of the Dessau Communist Youth Org. were sentenced to prison terms of up to 2½ yrs. Mar. 29 for "vulgar instigation" against state officials & the holdup of a state restaurant. [See Vol. XVII, p. 341C3]

France. Municipal councils in towns of less than 9,000 population voted Apr. 5 to choose "grand electors" who, with muncipal councilors of larger cities, regional councilors & National Assembly deputies, were to choose a new French Senate in indirect elections Apr. 26. [See p. 86F1]

Sweeping reforms of the French national theater system were outlined Apr. 9 by André Malraux, Cultural Affairs state minister. The plans provided for increased emphasis on the French classics & creation of new theatrical groups by actors Jean-

Louis Barrault & Jean Vilar and author Albert Camus.

Paris dispatches reported Apr. 12 that French foreign credits exceeded debts for the first time in 10 years. French credits were reported to total $1.4 billion ($590 million of it in gold held by the Bank of France, the rest in French holdings in the Exchange Stabilization Fund). French foreign debts were said to total $1.-226 billion owed to the Intl. Monetary Fund, the European Payments Union, the U.S. & European nations. [See p. 103D1]

Reports that France was negotiating for the purchase of U.S. Regulus II intermediate-range guided missiles were denied Apr. 10 by State Dept. spokesman Lincoln White. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 415G1]

French Community. 36 of 50 Central African Republic Legislative Assembly seats were won by candidates of the Movement for Social Evolution in Black Africa in single-list general elections held Apr. 6 in 3 of the republic's 4 electoral regions. [See p. 111C2]

The resignations of 3 Dahomey cabinet ministers—Agri. Min. Alexandre Adande, Civil Service Min. Ignacio Pinto & Economy Min. Emile Derlin Zinsou—were reported Apr. 11 by the N.Y. Times. The 3 were said to have resigned to form an African Federation Party dedicated to Dahomey's participation in the Mali Federation of West African states. [See p. 111G1]

Ghana. In a revision of Prime Min. Nkrumah's cabinet, announced Apr. 7: External Affairs Min. Kojo Botsio became Economic Affairs minister, & Labor Min. Ako Adjei was named to external affairs. [See p. 111C2]

Greece. Communist-backed candidates of the Union of the Democratic Left (EDA) party lost ground to the National Radical Union of Premier Karamanlis & other groups in elections Apr. 4 for 5,800 city & municipal councils throughout Greece. The EDA, down 16% from its 24% share of the popular vote in 1958 general elections, supported Liberal Party candidates in all major cities. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 158D1]

Guinea. Rep.-to-UN Diallo Telli charged Apr. 3 that "colonial powers" had sought to use Guinea's acceptance of a "gift" of Czech arms to discredit the Guinea Govt. as anti-West. [See p. 103E1]

Hungary. Ex-Prof. Ferenc Merei & ex-ed. Sandor Fekete of the CP newspaper Szabad Nep were sentenced to prison terms of 10 & 9 years, respectively, for organizing an anti-state plot with other followers of the late Imre Nagy. [See p. 111E-F2]

Iceland. The Intl. Cooperation Admin. agreed Apr. 10 to lend Iceland $1,760,000 in local currency from the sale of U.S. farm surpluses. [See Vol. XVI, p. 412F1]

India. The Times of India newspaper group reportedly was granted a 6-month extension Mar. 31 of permission to use AP news services. [See p. 79G1]

Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali, 50, an ex-Communist & independent, was re-elected Apr. 9 to a 2d term as New Delhi mayor. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 121G3]

Indonesia. The U.S. Export-Import Bank granted a $6.9 million credit Apr. 13 for expansion of the Indonesian Govt.'s Gresik Cement Corp. in East Java. [See p. 452G2]

Israel. Brig. Yehosophat Harkaby, Israeli Army Intelligence chief, & Brig. Meir Zorea, Gen. Staff Branch chief, were transferred to other posts Apr. 14 for their role in the recent Israeli reserve mobilization scare. [See p. 106D3]

Italy. The rival Italian Monarchist & Popular Monarchist parties agreed Apr. 3 to reunify the Italian monarchist movement, split since 1954. The rightist Italian Monarchist Party was to sever its ties with the Italian Social Movement, a neo-Fascist party. [See Vol. XV, p. 38C2]

The Christian Democratic Party National Council met in Rome Mar. 16 and elected Prof. Aldo Moro to replace ex-Premier Amintore Fanfani as ruling party secretary. It rejected leftist efforts to recall Fanfani despite his resignation from the party post. [See p. 39E2]

Italy's first nuclear research reactor, a 5,000-kw. model, was dedicated in Ispra Apr. 13 by Pres. Giovanni Gronchi. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 386C2]

Japan. The Diet approved Apr. 7 a law authorizing Japanese industries & unions to negotiate Japan's first legal minimum wage scales. [See p. 79E2]

Jordan. King Hussein arrived in New York Apr. 14 for a 4-day visit and told a Near East Foundation dinner in his honor that the U.S. was making an "investment in the future of a free & determined people" by its aid to Jordan [See p. 99C2]

Kenya. Secy. Gen. Mboya of the Kenya Labor Federation arrived in the U.S. Apr. 8 to take part in unofficial African Freedom Day observances Apr. 15. Mboya told NBC-TV's Meet the Press Apr. 12 that African nationalists hoped to drive European colonialism but not Europeans as such from Africa. He predicted that Kenya Africans would attain self-rule, possibly as part of a "United States of Africa." [See p. 93G3]

Korea. South Korean police arrested 2 reporters of the Seoul Kyung Hyang Shinmun (Roman Catholic newspaper) Apr. 4 for violations of the new national securtiy law. [See p. 70F3]

Maldive Is. The Commonweatlh Relations Office in London announced Apr. 9 that H. A. Arthington-Davy would replace Maj. W. W. A. Phillips as RAF Maldivian affairs adviser on Gan I. [See p. 95B1]

Malta. An interim constitution published Apr. 8 & effective Apr. 16, vested all governing authority in an appointed Executive Council headed by Gov. Sir Robert Laycock. [See p. 54C3]

Morocco. 13 Moroccan Jews were reported Apr. 1 to have been arrested Mar. 20 as they attempted to leave Morocco clandestinely for Israel via Algeria with 38 women & children.

Philippines. The Foreign Ministry confirmed reports Apr. 12 that private Philippine claims* to 32,000 sq. mi. of oil land in North Borneo had been relinquished to Britain for the payment of $20 million. Knowledge of the accord was denied Apr. 13 by the Shell Oil Co. of North Borneo & the British agent in Brunei.

Red China. The Vatican Congregation for the Missions reported Apr. 6 that the 3 million-member Communist-sponsored National Catholic Church was studying plans for appointment of a native Chinese pope to rule above the 35 bishops named by the new church. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 247B2]

Statistical Bureau reports broadcast Apr. 14 by Peiping radio claimed that Red China's first 5-year plan had been overfulfilled with the construction of 10,000 new industrial & mining enterprises.

Hong Kong dispatches reported Apr. 9 that 24 farmers & 9 soldiers had been killed at the Wongkong commune, northwest of Hong Kong, when farmers rebelled Apr. 2 against brutal treatment by guards. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 410C3]

51 Japanese fishermen were returned to Japan Apr. 14 after 5 months' detention in Shantung Peninsula camps. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 158C3]

Rumania. Transport Min. Emil Bodnaras, Consumer Goods Min. Stefan Voitec & Heavy Industry Min. Gherasim Popa were relieved of their posts Apr. 13 to concentrate on administrative duties in their respective fields. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 215D2]

Soviet Union. 2d Secy. Tikhon Y. Kiselev of the Byelorussian CP was named Apr. 9 to replace Nikolai Y. Avkhimovich as premier of the Byelorussian republic. Avkhimovich was named grain products minister in the Kiselev cabinet Apr. 13. [See p. 103A3]

Decrees issued Apr. 7 by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium abolished the Agricultural, Communal, and Communal & Housing Construction banks. All Soviet banking functions were centralized in the USSR State Bank & Capital Investment Bank.

Secy. Vasily I. Prokhorov of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions was elected Apr. 14 as chairman of the Russian republic's Supreme Soviet. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 426C3]

The Central Statistical Admin. reported Apr. 13 that Soviet industrial production had run 11% higher in Jan.-Mar. 1959 than in the same period of 1958. The report said planning goals were exceeded by 5% for the period. (The N.Y. Times reported

* Based on claims of heirs to the last Sultan of Sulu, a Philippine island group, that Sultanate lands in North Bornea had been leased, not sold to the British North Borneo Co. in 1878. The tract, said to include parts of Sarawak & Brunei, was said to have been ceded to the Sulu Sultanate by the Sultan of Brunei in return for aid in tribal wars.

Apr. 12 that Soviet foreign trade had totalled 34 billion rubles [$8.5 billion at official rates] during 1958, an increase of only 2% over 1957. 25 billion rubles [$6.25 billion] of the total was in trade with Communist countries, 9 billion rubles [$2.25 billion] was in trade with non-Communist nations.) [See pp. 55B2, 24D1]

Soviet scientists' salaries & privileges were to be made dependent on the quality of their work rather than their titles & academic rank in measures outlined Apr. 14 by Chrmn. A. Stepanov of the State Com. on Labor & Wages.

South Africa. The House of Assembly in Capetown voted Apr. 11 by 100 to 55 to approve a university segregation bill forbidding racially mixed student bodies at any South African college or university. [See p. 46D3]

A Govt. report issued Apr. 14 disclosed plans for the establishment of white-owned industries adjacent to African reserves and the creation of new reserves near existing industrial areas. The measures would permit imposition of total apartheid (race segregation) in South Africa without disrupting the supply of native labor. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 341F2]

16 Africans, including a woman, were sentenced to death Apr. 13 by a Pretoria court for the murder of the woman's husband, a Transvaal subchief.

Spain. Generalissimo Francisco Franco, speaking at ceremonies inaugurating the Valley of the Fallen shrine* to Spanish civil war dead, called on Spaniards Apr. 1 to exercise vigilance to safeguard the Falange's "true crusade" & "victory for the unity of the Spanish people." Marking the 20th anniversary of the civil war's end, Franco warned that communism & other "anti-Spanish [forces] were . . . destroyed but are not dead." [See p. 46G3]

The 16.5 billion cu.-ft. Yesa Dam on the Aragon River was opened by Franco Apr. 8. When completed, the Yesa proect was to irrigate 648,000 acres of land & would be the largest such project in Europe.

Sweden. The Civil Aviation Board ruled Feb. 13 that no sabotage was involved in the engine trouble that forced down an SAS airliner carrying Soviet First Deputy Premier Mikoyan Jan. 20. [See p. 17F1]

Thailand. Actg. Premier Thanom Kittikachorn told the N.Y. Times Apr. 8 that Thailand needed an additional $60 million in U.S. development aid and U.S. arms to equip an additional 15,000 troops for the 160,000-man Thai armed forces. [See p. 47C1]

Turkey. Foreign Min. Fatin Rustu Zorlu urged the U.S. & other Western countries Apr. 8 to establish a new Marshal Plan-type organization to aid underdeveloped nations. [See Vol. XVII, p. 403C1]

* Drilled into rock of the Cuelgamuros Mtns. 25 miles northwest of Madrid, the shrine included an underground cathedral dedicated to the dead of both sides in the civil war. The project took 17 years to build at an estimated cost of $200 million. Civil war dead interred in the Valley included José Antonio Primo de Rivera, Falange founder executed by Republicans during the civil war.

Uganda. Police dispersed followers of the newly-formed Uganda Nationalist Movement Apr. 10 as they marched in Kampala to support demands for a boycott of non-African businesses. [See p. 44C3]

West Germany. Economics Min. Ludwig Erhard told the Assn. of German Industry & Commerce in Bonn Apr. 10 that a successful West German foreign policy should be based on "open-mindedness & flexibility" and a willingness to negotiate international differences. Erhard, considered a likely successor to Chancellor Adenauer, denied, however, in a N.Y. Herald Tribune interview Apr. 13, that he would be more "flexible" than Adenauer on crucial East-West issues. He made clear that he would not accept confederation talks between East Germany & West Germany. He also opposed all suggestions for creation of a disengagement zone in central Europe or for the neutralization of Germany as a basis for an East-West settlement. [See p. 105B1]

Defense Min. Franz Joseph Strauss arrived in New York Apr. 13 for talks with U.S. military leaders and told newsmen that he doubted Soviet leaders would risk war for attainment of their demands in Europe. He warned that a "limited war in Europe is not possible." [See p. 71A3]

The sale of "people's shares"—units of 4 shares limited to persons earning 6,000 Deutsche marks ($2,800) or less annually—equal to 78% of the Govt.-owned Preussag A.G. machine complex was announced Apr. 3 by the Bonn cabinet. [See p. 40A1]

The Bonn Foreign Ministry confirmed Apr. 14 that it had asked the French Govt. Mar. 10 to halt the recruiting of German minors for the French Foreign Legion.

Pres. Walter Hallstein of the European Economic Community & West German Amb.-to-France Herbert Blankenhorn went on trial in Bonn Mar. 2 on charges of slander & false bribery accusations that forced the removal of Dr. Hans Strack as head of the Economics Ministry's Middle East Dept. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 379A3, 21D3]

Yugoslavia. 11 Bosnians were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 6 to 20 years by a Zenica court Apr. 4 on charges of forming a Ustashi-type underground with "links with Madrid" & other anti-Communist centers. [See p. 6G3; Vol. XVIII, 42G1]

A Yugoslav-Rumanian trade pact disclosed Apr. 14 provided for the exchange of $10 million worth of goods in 1959. [See p. 47C2]

LATIN AMERICA

Colombia. Ex-dictator Gustavo Rojas Pinilla was convicted by the Senate Apr. 2 of violating the constitution, degrading the presidency and abusing his powers after his seizure of power in 1953. By a 44-17 vote, the Senate, which had sat as a jury during his 2-month trial, stripped him of his political rights, titles, honors & $3,000-a-month pension and barred him from voting, from holding office & from any further army service. [See p. 87B3]

Pres. Alberto Lleras Camargo's coalition cabinet (6 conservatives, 6 liberals, 1 non-partisan) Mar. 24: Forgn.—Julio Cesar Turbay; Interior—Guillermo Amaya Ramirez; Finance—Hernando Agudel Villa; Justice—German Zea Hernandez; Defense—Gen. Alfonso Saiz Montoy; Education—Gonzalo Restrepo Jaramillo; Development—José Vincente Davilla Tello; Agri.—Gilberto Arango; Health—Alfonso Carvajal Peralta; Petroleum—Alfredo Araujo Grau; Labor—Otto Morales Benitez; Public Works—Virgilio Barco Vargas; Communications—Alfonso Aragon Quintero.

Haiti. Clement Jumelle, 42, U.S.-educated attorney and unsuccessful opposition presidential candidate in 1957, died Apr. 11 in the Cuban Embassy in Port-au-Prince, where he & his wife had been given asylum Apr. 8. Ill with uremia & high blood pressure, Jumelle had been in hiding for 21 months. (Jumelle's brothers, Charles & Ducasse, were machine-gunned to death by police Aug. 28, 1958 as they tried to flee from a burning building. His sister died in jail.)

During the funeral march to a church Apr. 12, the coffin bearing Clement Jumelle's body was seized by Port-au-Prince police, then buried by them in the cemetery of St. Marc, his home town. Police Chief Daniel Beauvoir said Apr. 13 that police had conducted the burial to prevent it from being a source of disorder.

Nicaragua. Amb.-to-Costa Rica Leonte Herdocia & his embassy counselor, Dr. Otto Somarriba Salazar, quit their posts in San José Mar. 16 and requested political asylum. In a telegram to Pres. Luis A. Somoza Debayle, Herdocia said his "conscience rebels at further service under a regime that allows abuses & malpractices." He said he had been asked to conduct subversive activities in Costa Rica. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 262C3]

OBITUARIES

Marcus Adams, 83, British Royal family photographer, specialist in child portraits; Apr. 9 in North Stoke, Oxfordshire, Eng.

Wayman Adams, 75, portrait painter; Apr. 7 in Austin, Tex.

Jerome Alexander, 82, chemist, editor of 8-vol. "Colloid Chemistry" (1926-52); Jan. 18 in New York.

John Peter Barnes, 78, U.S. District Court Judge of Northern Illinois 1931-57 who declared New Deal's NRA & AAA unconstitutional; Apr. 10 in Elgin, Ill.

Rear Adm. Reginald Rowan Belknap, 86, World War I cmndr. of U.S. Mines Squadron in North Sea; Mar. 30 in West Haven, Conn.

Eric Walter Blom, 70, British music critic (for "The Observer" since 1949), ed. Grove's Dictionary of Music & Musicians; Apr. 11 in London.

Gaillard T. (Gil) Boag, 73, N.Y. "cabaret magnate" of 1920s, theatrical producer; Mar. 8 in Jamaica, N.Y.

Sarah Norcliffe Cleghorn, 83, Vermont poet, novelist; Apr. 4 in Phila.

Sherwin Cody, 90, author of books on how to speak & write better English, head of Sherwin Cody School (correspondence) of English; Apr. 4 in Brooklyn.

Air Marshal George M. Croil, 65, first Canadian AF staff chief; Apr. 8 in Vancouver.

C. Donald Dallas, 77, pres. Revere Copper & Brass, Inc. 1931-47; Apr. 11 in Sarasota, Fla.

Jack Dance, 61, mayor of Knoxville, Tenn. (R.) since 1955; Apr. 12 in Knoxville, Tenn.

Cmndr. Mario de Barnardi, 65, Italian pilot who set seaplane speed records in 1926, '27, invented system of automatic plane controls in 1941; Apr. 8 in Rome of heart attack.

Luis Alberto de Herrera, 85, head of Uruguay's right-wing Nationalist Party, which won national election in 1958 for the first time in 97 years, admirer of Mussolini & Perón; Apr. 8 in Montevideo. [See p. 72D2]

Emma V. Dellworth, 93, U.S. Army nurse during Spanish-American War; Apr. 2 in East Orange, N.J.

Harrison Griswold Dwight, 83, Constantinople-born post-World War I U.S. State Dept. aide, Near East expert, author, assoc. dir. NYC Frick Collection 1936-46; Mar. 24 in Holyoke, Mass.

Very Rev. Daniel W. Egan, 53, pres. Steubenville College (Franciscan); Mar. 30 in Steubenville, O. of suffocation in fire apparently caused by his smoking in bed.

James Gleason, 72, Hollywood character actor, playwright ("Is Zat So?"); Apr. 2 in Hollywood.

Dr. Jacob S. Golub, 63, Polish-born Jewish educator, writer, ex-educational dir. Zionist Org. of Amer.; Mar. 27 in N.Y. of heart attack.

George Matthews Harding, 76, muralist, art teacher, World War I & II combat artist; Mar. 26 in Wynnewood, Pa.

Sidney Morgan Henry, 80, ex-gen. mgr. Munson Steamship Lines; Mar. 16 in Tucson, Ariz.

Rosalind Ivan, 75, British stage & screen actress; Apr. 6 in N.Y.

Dr. Josef Joham, 70, head of Austria's largest bank (Kreditanstalt-Bankverein), controller of many nationalized industries; Apr. 7 in Vienna.

Dr. Ernest A. Johnson, 64, pres. Lake Forest College since 1943; Apr. 13 in Chicago.

Marguerite C. Johnson, 57, Public Safety Dir. (Fire, Police & Communications Depts.) of Dearborn, Mich. since 1952, believed only woman police comm. in U.S.; Mar. 3 in Dearborn.

Gen. Jerzy Kirchmayer, 64, ex-Polish Army officer sentenced to life imprisonment in 1951 on charges of plotting to overthrow Polish Govt. (he was released in 1956), member of Central Bd. of Union of Fighters for Freedom & Democracy; Apr. 11 in Warsaw. [See Vol. XI, p. 261H]

Maj. Gen. William Lassiter, 91, cmndr. Panama Dept. 1924, Hawaiian Dept. 1931; Mar. 29 in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Barrow Lyons, 67, head of Washington news service, ex-press officer of Interior Dept. Reclamation Bureau; Apr. 5 in Washington of heart attack.

Most Rev. Marios Makrionitis, 45, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Athens; Apr. 8 in Athens of auto accident injuries.

Donald C. McKay, 57, Amherst history prof. since 1956, ed. Harvard series "Makers of Modern Europe," Harvard faculty member 1927-56; Apr. 2 in Amherst, Mass.

Sir Robert Muir, 94, Scottish pathologist, author; Mar. 30 in Edinburgh.

Prof. George H. Nettleton, 84, Yale College dean 1937-39, English Dept. chrmn. 1921-30, Restoration Drama authority; Feb. 5 in New Haven.

Blair (Mrs. Robert) Niles, 71, novelist, biographer (Condemned to Devil's Island, Passengers to Mexico); Apr. 13 in New York.

Una O'Connor (Agnes Teresa McGlade), 78, Irish-born character actress; Feb. 4 in New York.

Hiram Haney Parke, 85, co-founder Parke-Bernet (auction) art galleries (NYC) 1937, pres. until 1953; Apr. 1 in Philadelphia.

Dr. Helen Huss Parkhurst, 71, philosophy prof. Barnard College 1944-52, author of books on esthetics; Apr. 14 in New York.

Right Rev. Edwin C. Penick, 72, senior Protestant Episcopal bishop in U.S.; Apr. 6 in Chapel Hill, N.C.

Luba Galanchikoff (Mrs. Boris) Phillips (Philipoff), 71, early Russian pilot (received license in 1911), pre-World War I test pilot for Fokker in Germany, holder of early altitude & distance records, NYC taxi driver since 1942; Mar. 28 in New York.

James D. Preston, 82, U.S. Senate press gallery supt. 1908-31, ex-Senate librarian & Natl. Archives aide; Jan. 30 in Washington.

Dr. Alberto Salomon, 74, Peruvian Forgn. Min. 1920-26; Apr. 8 in Lima.

Dr. Matias Guillermo Sanchez Sorondo, 78, Argentine attorney, Interior Min. 1930, acting pres. 1931, Senate vice pres. 1939-41; Feb. 11 in Buenos Aires.

Cedric H. Seagar, 56, Turkish-born (of British parents) chief of U.S. economic mission to Morocco since 1957, ex-ICA regional dir. for Near East & South Asia; Feb. 28 in Rabat of heart attack.

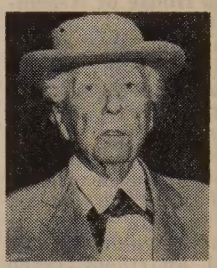
Walter H. B. Smith, 57, small arms authority, author of many books on their history & development; Apr. 6 in New York.

Benedict Anthony Svanda, 72, believed to be world's only Augustinian abbot, pastor at Brno-Liskovec until imprisoned in Dachau by Nazis 1940-45, later jailed by Communists; Mar. 6 in Old Brno, Czechoslovakia.

Eduard van Beinum, 57, Dutch-born leader of Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra since 1937, musical dir. Los Angeles Philharmonic since 1956; Apr. 13 in Amsterdam of heart attack during rehearsal.

E. Roderick Williams, past 60, mayor of Hamilton, Bermuda for 11th consecutive term, colonial parliament member, yachtsman; Apr. 2 of heart attack while competing in Royal Bermuda Yacht Club race off Hamilton.

Frank Lloyd Wright, 89, iconoclast U.S. architect; Apr. 9 in Phoenix, Ariz. following surgery for intestinal block.



Wide World
WRIGHT

Born June 8, 1869 in Richland Center, Wis. Son of William Cary Wright, who became a minister, and Anna Lloyd-Jones, school teacher. Studied architecture in Chicago with Louis Sullivan, from whom he evolved "form follows function" theory. Early designs for "prairie architecture" were low-slung, horizontally planed buildings fitted into landscape. Gained fame in Europe in early 1900s although ideas were not generally accepted in U.S. Built first Taliesen East home in Spring Green, Wis. in 1910. Other famous constructions; Imperial Hotel, Tokyo (built in 1916, only large Tokyo building to survive 1922 earthquake); Midway Gardens, Chicago; Edgar J. Kaufman's Falling Water House (so-called because it had cantilevered construction over a stream & waterfall) in Bear Run, Pa.; Taliesen West in Ariz., which served with Taliesen East as training school for young architects. Wright's first New York building: spiraling Guggenheim Museum of Non-Objective Painting (begun in 1956, still unfinished at his death). Married 3 times: in 1901 to Catherine Tobin, with whom he had 6 children; in 1923 to Miriam Noel; in 1927 to Olga Lazanovich, with whom he had one daughter. Grandfather of film actress Anne Baxter.

MISCELLANEOUS

Akihito Weds. Crown Prince Akihito, 25, of Japan was married Apr. 10 in Tokyo to commoner Michiko Shoda, 24, in a Shinto ceremony performed by Count Kanroji, court ritualist. After leaving the ceremonies in an open carriage, the prince & his bride escaped injury when Kensetsu Nakayama, 19, son of a prosperous farm family, missed them with a rock and then tried unsucessfully to climb into their carriage. Nakayama was seized immediately by police. The ycuth, apparently disgruntled at having failed university entrance exams, said he opposed royal pomp & splendor. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 396B3]

Belgian Prince Albert's engagement to Princess Dona Paola Ruffo di Calabria, 21, daughter of Prince Ruffo di Calabria and member of an ancient noble Italian family, was announced Apr. 12 in Brussels. Albert, brother of King Baudoin, was an ensign in the Belgian Navy. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 130F2]

Explosion of a 500-lb. World War II bomb taken from a sunken ship in a fishing village on Lingayan Gulf, Philippines killed 38 persons Apr. 10.

Capsizing of a small boat crossing the Sarda River near the Indian-Nepalese border caused 35 persons to drown, it was reported Apr. 14 in New Delhi.

Influenza deaths in England & Wales totaled 1,125 for the week ended Feb. 21, compared with 455 deaths in the previous week, and increased the total since Jan. 1 to 1,903, it was announced Feb. 28. [See p. 64G2]

Windstorm from the Persian Gulf Feb. 28 caused an estimated 500 deaths in Bahrein (reported Mar. 2).

Narcotics addiction decline was reported Mar. 18 in Washington by U.S. Narcotics Comm. Harry J. Anslinger. He asserted that there were 45,692 addicts in the U.S. He attributed the decline to heavier jail sentences for drug traffickers made possible by the Narcotics Control Act of 1956. States with the largest number of addicts: New York 20,116, Illinois 6,389, California 6,083.

Common length for the inch & weight for the pound were adopted Jan. 1 by standards bureaus in the U.S., Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand & South Africa. The inch was standardized at 2.54 centimeters & the pound at 0.45359237 kilograms.

Loyola University kept control of New Orleans TV Channel 4 as a result of the Supreme Court's refusal Mar. 2 to review a U.S. Court of Appeals ruling upholding the FCC's award of the channel to the Jesuit institution. Ex-Gov. James A. Noe of Louisiana, a rival applicant for the channel, had sought a reversal on grounds that the university came under a statutory ban against alien control of TV stations because the Jesuits (Roman Catholic Society of Jesus), who ran Loyola, had hq. in Rome.

J. B. Matthews Jr., 40, a Fed. Aviation Agency aeronautical engineer, beat his 3 children (twins Stephen & Sharon, 13, & Ann Susan, 14) to death with a baseball bat, injured his wife with the bat, then fatally stabbed himself Apr. 11 at their home in Springfield, Va. (Matthews' father was chief investigator for the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's Senate investigating subcommittee until forced to resign in 1953 over an article he wrote linking the Protestant clergy with communism.) [See Vol. XIII, p. 241A-B3]

Kirk R. Kraus, 47, an unemployed machinist, committed suicide by slashing his throat & wrists Apr. 6 in New Haven, Conn. after strangling his 3 children (Linda, 12, Donald, 11, & Richard, 8) and his sister, Elizabeth, 40. Kraus, recently discharged from a VA hospital in West Haven, Conn., also tried to kill his wife, Frances, when she returned from work, but she escaped.

John (Big John) Ormento, 45, & Nicholas Tolentino, 50, were arrested by federal agents Mar. 30 in New York. Ormento, who had served 15 years on narcotics convictions, was described by the agents as "one of the biggest [dope] importers & distributors" in the U.S. He attended the 1957 Apalachin gangster "convention." [See p. 56G2]

Johnny Saxton, ex-world welterweight boxing champion, attempted to hang himself in an Atlantic City jail cell Apr. 4 after he had been arrested for attempting to burglarize a store. He was sent to the State Mental Hospital at Ancora, N.J. for examination. [See p. 88E2]

Frank Lawrence Sprenz, 29, American bank robber & jail fugitive on the FBI's "10-most-wanted" list, was arrested by Mexican security police Apr. 13 while fishing off the Yucatan Island resort of Cuzumel.

Ex-USAF Maj. Claude Eatherly, 40, who led a U.S. weather reconnaissance plane in the atomic bombing mission to Hiroshima, was arrested Mar. 12 in Dallas, Tex. on a charge of attempting, unsuccessfully, to hold up a grocery store. (Eatherly held up 2 Texas post offices in 1957 but was found innocent by reason of insanity. A Waco veterans' hospital psychiatrist, Dr. Robert P. McElroy, said that Eatherly's feeling of guilt over the Hiroshima bombing had contributed to his mental trouble.)

Caryl Chessman, author-inmate of Calif. state prison, lost an appeal for release on a writ of habeus corpus in the U.S. Supreme Court Apr. 6. (Chessman was convicted & sentenced to death in 1948 for kidnaping & attempted rape. His execution had been delayed 6 times.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 76F2]

Mrs. Mildred Jackson, 27, of Mineral, Md. & her daughter Susan Ann, 4, were found dead in a shallow grave Mar. 21 near Annapolis, Md. Mrs. Jackson had been strangled. The bodies of her husband, Carroll, & their other daughter, Janet, were found Mar. 4 near Fredricksburg, Va. The family had disappeared while on a drive Mar. 3. [See p. 88F2]

Escape of 34 boys from the unwalled Patuxent Institution for Defective Delinquents at Jessup, Md. Apr. 5 was followed by the recapture of 30 Apr. 6.

Recapture of 15 state prisoners from a work camp 4 hours after they broke out was reported Mar. 30 near Nahunta, Ga. [See p. 88F2]

George Dawson, 50, ex-London junk dealer, was sentenced Mar. 26 in London to 6 years' imprisonment on 10 charges of conspiracy, false pretenses & fraud in deals involving orange juice concentrates, buses, railroad cars and navy landing vehicles. Dawson, declared bankrupt in 1957, reputedly had made vast profits buying U.S. war surplus throughout Europe at the end of World War II and reselling it. (He revealed to his trial jury that he had bought U.S. vehicles valued at $5,600 for $14.) [See Vol. XI, p. 372P]

Steven Pankow was indicted by a federal grand jury in Buffalo, N.Y. Apr. 2 on 4 counts of having evaded payment of $43,410 in income taxes for 1954-57, when he was mayor of Buffalo.

Neil W. Ashe, 61, pres. of Ashe Hosiery Mills, was sentenced Mar. 27 in Knoxville, Tenn. to 18 months in prison for having evaded payment of $50,000 in federal income taxes for 1950-52.

Bob Hoffman, of York, Pa., U.S. Olympic weight-lifting coach, was charged by the Internal Revenue Svc. Mar. 25 in Philadelphia with having failed to pay $274,569 in income taxes for 1948-52.

Joseph Bonavita, who made annual Christmas Day gifts to NYC's Bowery inhabitants, was fined $2,000 in federal court in Brooklyn Mar. 26 for not paying $23,552 in income taxes for 1952-55. [See p. 72B3]

John C. Nionakis, 33, ex-cashier, of the Genoa Packing Co., was arraigned Jan. 13 in Cambridge, Mass. on charges of embezzling $108,701, which he allegedly lost at race tracks.

Morse DellPlain, 75, pres. of Welsbach Corp., was indicted by a Federal grand jury Jan. 9 in Philadelphia on charges of evading $60,804 in income taxes for 1952-56.

U. of Florida Pres. J. Wayne Reitz revealed Apr. 3 in Gainesville that 14 employes had been dismissed for homosexual activities.

U.S. Jr. Chamber of Commerce announced Jan. 6 that its awards to 10 outstanding young men of 1958 would go to: singer Pat Boone, 24 (chosen to replace pianist Van Cliburn, who was unable to be present for award ceremonies Jan. 17 in Ft. Lauderdale and therefore became ineligible for the award); Lt. Shepherd M. Jencks, 31, navigator of submarine Nautilus; Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, 35, Harvard U. political scientist; Donald A. Glaser, 32, U. of Mich. physics prof.; Dr. James T. Grace Jr., 35, Buffalo, N.Y. cancer researcher; Warren H. Phillips, 32, mng. ed. Wall St. Journal; Loren Edward Schnack, 32, Adams County, Ill. probate judge & juvenile delinquency fighter; Dr. Richard T. Smith, 34, U. of Fla. immunologist; Dr. Gus Turbeville, 35, pres. Northland College, Ashland, Wis.; Dr. Hugh Edward Wilson 3d, 34, chrmn. cardiac & thoracic surgery dept. of U. of Texas' Southwestern Med. School. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 24E3]

National Book Awards of $1,000 for distinguished works in fiction, nonfiction & poetry were made Mar. 3 in New York to: Bernard Melamud for short story collection "The Magic Barrel"; J. Christopher Herold for "Mistress to An Age," biography of Mme. de Stael; Theodore Roethke for poems "Words for the Wind." The awards were sponsored by the American Book Publishers' Council, American Booksellers Assn. and Book Mfrs. Institute.

Antoinette Perry (Tony) Awards (for the N.Y. thetrical season extending from Mar. 1, 1958 to Feb. 28, 1959) made by the Amer. Theatre Wing in New York Apr. 12: best play—Archibald MacLeish's "J.B."; best musical—"Redhead" by Herbert & Dorothy Fields; dramatic starring performances—actress Gertrude Berg in "A Majority of One," actor Jason Robards Jr. in "The Disenchanted"; musical starring performances—Gwen Verdon & Richard Kiley in "Redhead"; musical featured players—Leonard Stone in "Redhead," Russell Nype in "Goldilocks" (tie vote for male award), Pat Stanley in "Goldilocks"; dramatic supporting performances—actor Charlie Ruggles in "The Pleasure of His Company," actress Julie Newmar in "The Marriage Go-Round"; choreography—Bob Fosse for "Redhead"; scene designer—Donald Oenslager for "A Majority of One"; stage direction—Elia Kazan for "J.B."; musical direction—Salvatore Dell'Isola for "Flower

Drum Song"; costume designer—Rouben Ter-Arutunian for "Redhead"; stage technician—Sam Knapp of "The Music Man"; special awards—entire cast of French revue "La Plume de Ma Tante," John Gielgud of "The Ages of Man" for his "extraordinary insight into writings of Shakespeare" as displayed in "The Ages of Man," Howard Lindsay & Russell Crouse (authors of "Tall Story") for "having outlasted Gilbert & Sullivan as collaborators." [See Vol. XVII, p. 150C2]

Peabody Awards for distinguished achievement in TV & radio, announced in New York Apr. 7: TV news—"Chet Huntley-Dave Brinkley Report" (NBC); radio news—WNEW, New York; script writing—James Costigan's "Little Moon of Alban" (NBC-TV); TV drama entertainment—"Playhouse 90" (CBS); Musical entertainment—Leonard Bernstein and the N.Y. Philharmonic orchestra (CBS); entertainment with humor—"The Steve Allen Show" (NBC-TV); education (TV)—"Continental Classroom" (NBC); education (radio)—Standard School Broadcast by Standard Oil of Calif.; youth program—"College News Conference" (ABC); children's program—"The Blue Fairy" (WGN-TV, Chicago); contribution to international understanding (TV)—"M. D. International" (NBC); (radio) ABC-UNESCO's "Easy as ABC"; public service—"The Hidden Revolution" (CBS); special awards—"An Evening with Fred Astaire" (NBC-TV), Orson Welles for film "Fountain of Youth" (NBC-TV). [See Vol. XVII, p. 150E2]

Freedoms Foundation awards were presented Feb. 22 in Valley Forge, Pa. to: Dr. Arthur A. Schuck, chief exec. of the Boy Scouts of America for "forthright patriotism . . . and leadership by example in character building," and Gen. Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines for "unfailing, articulate exemplary devotion to the cause of freedom." 692 other persons & organizations received awards for things written or said about the American way of life. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 64B3]

Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, pres. of the Fund for the Republic, was named Jan. 11 in New York as the winner of the $1,000 Sidney Hillman award for public service for 1958. [See Vol. XVI, p. 238C3

Theodore Roethke, 49, poet & English prof. at the U. of Washington, won the 1958 Bollingen Prize ($1,000) for Poetry for his book "Words for the Wind," it was announced by Yale U. Jan. 11.

Joseph Kingsbury Smith, 50, Hearst Newspapers correspondent, ex-gen. mgr. of INS & winner of a 1956 Pulitzer Prize for interviews with top Soviet officials, was appointed pblshr. of the N.Y. Journal-American Jan. 9 to succeed Seymour Berkson, who had died Jan. 4. [See Vol. XVI, p. 315A1]

V. A. Kochetov, editor of the Soviet Writers Union magazine Literary Gazette, retired for health reasons Mar. 12 & was succeeded by S. Smirnov.

Dr. Harold Taylor, 44, resigned Jan. 7 (effective June 30) as pres. of Sarah Lawrence Coll., Bronxville, N.Y., to resume the study & teaching of philosophy. [See Vol. XVI, p. 102G3]

Actress Elizabeth Taylor, 27, raised as a Christian Scientist, was converted to Judaism in ceremonies Mar. 26 at Temple Israel, Hollywood. She chose the ceremonial Jewish given name of Elisheba Rachel. [See p. 64D3]

Christine Jorgensen, 32, night club entertainer who allegedly became a woman as the result of a series of operations in 1952, was refused a marriage license Apr. 3 in New York. The birth certificate supplied listed her sex as male. Fiancé Howard J. Knox, 38, Waukegan Ill. statistician, disclosed he had lost his job when their marriage plans became known. [See Vol. XII, p. 426M]

John Maragon, 67, who had served a prison term for perjury in a Senate inquiry into influence-peddling, was dismissed Mar. 31 as a $4,000-a-year "folder" in the House mail room. [See Vol. XVI, p. 120E2]

Price-fixing conspiracy in violation of anti-trust law was charged to 5 hand-tool manufacturers (Borg-Warner Corp. of Chicago; Union Fork & Hoe Co. of Columbus, O.; True Temper Corp. of Cleveland; Wood & Shovel Co. of Piqua, O.; McDonough Co. of Parkersburg, W.Va.) in an indictment returned Jan. 7 by a federal grand jury in Columbus. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 433E-G2]

Carl Sandburg, poet, was 81 Jan. 6. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 8F3]

Robert Frost, poet, was 85 Mar. 26.

Arnold Toynbee, British historian was 70 Apr. 14.

MARRIED

Sir Ellice Victor Sassoon, 77, British multimillionaire, to his nurse, Evelyn Barnes, 39, of Dallas, Tex.; Apr. 1 in Nassau (first for both).

Princess Dorothea of Hesse, 24, niece of Prince Philip of Britain, to Milan businessman Prince Friedrich Karl zu Windisch-Graetz; Apr. 1 in Munich.

Linda Louise Berlin, daughter of songwriter Irving Berlin, to stockbroker Edouard C. Emmet; Apr. 11 in N.Y.

Diana Dors, 26, British actress, to British comedian Dickie Dawson, 28; Apr. 14 in New York (her 2d).

DIVORCED

Earl Browder, 67, ex-U.S. Communist Party chairman, by Mrs. Gladys Browder; Apr. 9 in Kansas City, Kan. She charged desertion, claiming she hadn't seen him since 1924. [See Vol. XVI, p. 407C1]

Joan Caulfield, 34, actress, from film producer Frank Ross, 54; Apr. 9 in Santa Monica, Calif. She charged that he refused to have children.

NEW BOOKS

Cadwallader: A Diversion. By Russell Lynes. Satirical fable concerning life of scholarly rat & his family living in cellar & library of New York mansion. Apr. 1. (Harpers, 124 pp., $3)*

Fidel Castro: Rebel—Liberator or Dictator? By Jules Dubois. Chicago Tribune Latin-American correspondent sees Cuban premier as idealist with "deep reverence" for constitutional government. Apr. 6. (Bobbs-Merrill, 391 pp., $5)†

Four Stories. By Sigrid Undset. Trans. from Norwegian by Naomi Walford. 4 early short stories by Norwegian novelist. Apr. 13. (Knopf, 245 pp., $3.75)*

The Fugitives. By Robert Gutwillig. Inmates of home for mentally disturbed are shown to have their own kind of sanity. Mar 24. (Little, Brown, 260 pp., $3.75)*

Great Companions: Critical Memoirs of Some Famous Friends. By Max Eastman. Portraits of Ernest Hemingway, Geo. Santayana, Edna St. Vincet Millay, other writers & artists. Apr. 9. (Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, 312 pp., $4.75)†

The Great Prince Died. By Bertram Wolfe. Fictional treatment surrounding life & assassination of Leon Trotsky. Mar. 30. (Scribners, 398 pp., $4.50)*

I Remember: Sketch for an Autobiography. By Boris Pasternak. Trans. by David Magarshak. Fragmentary notes & reminiscences by Nobel Prize-winning author. Apr. 3. (Pantheon, 192 pp., $3.75)†

John Betjeman's Collected Poems. Compiled by the Earl of Birkenhead. Popular British poet sings praises of nature, rages at crudity & materialism. Apr. 13. (Houghton-Mifflin, 279 pp., $4)‡

The King's War: 1641-47. Vol. 2 of "The Great Rebellion." By C. V. Wedgwood. Account of English Civil War ending with rise of Cromwell & defeat of Charles I. Mar. 31. (Macmillan, 702 pp., $7.50)†

Madame de Lafayette. By Constance Wright. Biog. of wife of Lafayette, whom she married when she was 14, he 16. Mar. 30. (Holt, 280 pp., $4.50)†

Memoirs of a Renaissance Pope: The Commentaries of Pius II. Trans. by Florence A. Graga. Part auotbiog., party diary of Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini, who was not especially religious but always supported the church's best interests. Apr. 6. (Putnam, 381 pp., $6)†

A Person From England: And Other Travelers to Turkestan. By Fitzroy Maclean. Accounts by British MP of perils encountered by 19th century travelers in Turkestan. Apr. 1. (Harper, 314 pp., $5)†

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

A Desert Incident. Drama by Pearl S. Buck (her first) in which group of scientists attempt to channel scientific research away from devising methods of destruction. Staged & presented by Ted Danielewski in association with Morris Feld. With Cameron Prud'homme, Shepperd Strudwick, Sylvia Daneel, Paul Roebling. Mar. 24 at John Golden. (0-0-7)§ Closed Mar. 28 after 7 performances.

The Beaux' Strategem. Revival of George Farquhar's Restoration comedy of manners. Songs & music by David Amram. Staged by Stuart Vaughan. Presented by T. Edward Hambleton & Norris Houghton. With June Havoc, Robt. Blackburn, David King-Wood, Sylvia Short, Barbara Barrie, Robt. Geiringer, Eric Berry. Feb. 24 at Phoenix for limited run. Closed Mar. 8 after 15 performances.

Lute Song. Revival by N.Y. City Center Light Opera Co. of Sidney Howard & Will Irwin's play based on ancient Chinese legend. Music by Raymond Scott. Lyrics by Bernard Hanighen. Staged by John Paul. Choreography by Yeichi Nimura. With Clarence Derwent, Shai-K-Ophir, Tonio Selwart, Estelle Winwood, Dolly Haas, Philip Bourneuf, Leueen MacGrath, Asia. Mar. 12 at City Center for limited run. Closed Mar. 22.

First Impressions. Musical based on Helen Jerome's dramatization of Jane Austen's "Pride & Prejudice." Libretto & direction by Abe Burrows. Music & lyrics by Robt. Goldman, Glenn Paxton & Geo. Weiss. Presented by Geo. Gilbert & Edw. Specter Productions Inc. Choreography by Jonathan Lucas. With Hermione Gingold, Farley Granger, Polly Bergen, James Mitchell, Ellen Hanley, Marti Stevens. Mar. 19 at Alvin. (0-3-4)§

Mark Twain Tonight! Hal Holbrook in one-man reading from works of Mark Twain. Presented by John Lotas in association with Bunker Jenkins. Mar. 6 at 41 St. for a limited run.

Say, Darling. Revival by N.Y. City Center Light Opera Co. of Richard & Marion Bissell-Abe Burrows comedy about staging a musical. Staged by David Clive. Choreography by Matt Mattox. Songs by Betty Comden, Adolph Green & Jule Styne. With Orson Bean, Mindy Carson, Betsy Von Furstenberg, Robt. Morse, Jack Waldron, David Atkinson. Feb. 26 at City Center for limited run. Closed Mar. 8.

Street Scene. Revival by N.Y. City Center Light Opera Co. of Kurt Weill's musical drama, based on Elmer Rice's play, about jealousy & violence. Book by Rice. Lyrics by Langston Hughes. Staged by Herbert Machiz. Choreography by Robt. Joffrey. With David Poleri, Elisabeth Carron, Wm. Chapman, Dolores Mardi, Ruth Kobart, Sondra Lee, Richard Tone. Apr. 2 at City Center for a limited run.

Closed

Jamaica Apr. 11 (619 performances)

The Rivalry Apr. 18 (81 performances)

Look After Lulu Apr. 4 (38 performances)

Look Homeward, Angel Apr. 4 (571 performances)

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* Fiction † Non-fiction ‡Poetry

§First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d—unfavorable